BALLINGER DEMANDS INQUIRY

THE SENATE TAKES STEPS TO BRING ONE ABOUT.

olution Adopted Asking for All Papers th Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy-Inquiry the Next Step-Ballinger Asks That It Be Made Very Thorough

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Congress will take official notice of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy and order a sweeping invest-The respective adherents of the retary of the Interior and the Chief ester rushed to the front to-day and aid the foundation for Congress action.

Ever since Congress met such action has been expected in the Senate, but none was taken until Senator Flint of California rose to-day and submitted a resolution calling for all the papers relating to the Alaskan coal lands cases, were embraced in the charges of Louis R. Glavis, the special land agent, against Secretary Ballinger. This resolution was passed promptly, and imme diately on the heels of it Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington took the floor and made a statement which was accepted as reflecting the personal wishes of the Secretary of the Interior.

Senator Jones declared there should be a Congressional investigation and that unless some other Senator moved in the matter he would introduce the resolution cting the inquiry immediately after the holiday recess. He sent to the desk and had read a letter from Secretary Ballinger addressed to Senator Jones smanding a thorough investigation of the charges made against him and his subordinates. The reading of the letter made a decided impression on the Senate. The letter was:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1909 MY DEAR SENATOR: Any investigation by Congress of the Interior Department or of any of its officers should be sufficiently broad and far reaching to put at rest the icions, criticisms and representations of corrupt or improper practices hereto-fore charged against the present administion thereof: and, furthermore, such investi-gation should embrace the forest service, ince I have reason to believe that the per nicious activity of certain of its officers has been the source of inspiration of these charges, and involve in part the common ministration of the public domain

The best interests of the Interior Department require a broad and thoroughroing investigation, and I assure you it cannot be made too broad in its scope to suit me and those under me, who have sure and deliberate misrepresentation of acts that are plain upon the records.

I therefore court the widest and fullest

inquiry by Congress into these matters, and since you have stated to me your desire aid in establishing before Congress and which have been made and reiterated from to time I shall hope that there will be no delay in the offering of a proper resolution of investigation

lution No 142, "To make a full and complete investigation of the conduct of the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior during recent years relative to coal lands and other public domain in the Territory of Alaska," &c., is entirely too narrow to accomplish a full and impartial investigation such as I desire. Very truly yours, R. A. BALLINGER, Secretary.

nator Gore of Oklahoma then came orward with a resolution providing for an investigation. He asked immediate an investigation. He asked immediate consideration, but Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island objected and the matter went over. It is understood that the Senator from Rhode Island thought that the first step in the investigation should be the transmission to Congress of the official documents relating to the Glavis charges.

a committee of eight Senators whose names were appended to the resolution with a like number of members of the House should make an investigation of the general land office and the bureau of forestry with respect to stone, timber, of forestry with respect to stone, timber, coal and mineral lands and waterpower sites in Alaska. Mr. Gore named as

of forestry with respect to stone, timber, coal and mineral lands and waterpower sites in Alaska. Mr. Gore named as Senate members of the committee Senators Nelson of Minnesota, Dolliver of Iowa, Lodge of Massachusetts, Bristow of Kansas, Root of New York, Tillman of South Carolina, Stone of Missouri and Owen of Oklahoma.

There was no objection to Senator Flint's resolution, which was the first move made in the Senate. It was adopted without a dissenting voice. Senator Flint's resolution recited all the circumstances which led to the dismissal of L. B. Glavis from the public service and then requested the President "to transmit to Congress any reports, statements, papers and documents upon which he acted in reaching his conclusions with reference to the said charges."

As soon as Senator Flint's resolution was adopted Senator Jones secured recognition and submitted Secretary Ballinger's letter. Senator Jones said:

"Various charges have been made in the public press and in the magazines off the country reflecting on the Secretary of the Interior and his conduct of that office. These charges have been very persistent and if true they would show that the official is not worthy to hold the office.

"The Secretary of the Interior is very anxious that the fullest investigation of the charges should be made and invites investigation. He does not ask for any whitewash, but he believes and asks that the people of the country want to be fair, they want to be fust and all the facts. The people of this country want to be fair, they want to be fust and all the facts. The people of this country want to be fair, they want to be fust and all the facts. The people of this country want to be fair, they want to be fust and all the facts. The people of this country want to be fair, they want to be fust and all the facts. The people of this country want to be fair, they want to be fust and all the facts. The people of this country want to be fair, they want to be fust and fair.

"I have had several conversations with the Secretar

from the clerk's desk a letter which I received this morning."

The Senator then sent to the desk and had the letter read. When the reading was concluded Senator Jones resumed:

"The present Secretary of the Interior has been an honored citizen of our State for a great many years. His personal character has never been impeached or questioned and the public administration duties that have been placed on him have never been impeached or questioned. The people of our State believe in him. They may not agree with his judgment on all occasions or on all subjects, but they believe that he is an honest man and actuated by honest and lofty motives and that he has administered the office he now holds with honesty and with a sincere

and that he has administered the office he now holds with honesty and with a sincere purpose to serve the interests of the people of the country.

For several days there have been hints around the Senate corridors that Senator La Follette of Wisconsin might take the initiative by introducing a resolution authorizing the investigation. When he was asked about it the Senator said that he had not made up his mind in regard to the matter and intimated that he might decide after the holidays. When the question came up to-day on the adoption of Senator Flint's resolution Mr. La Follette had nothing to say.

La Follette has been very aggressive in his attacks on Secretary Ballinger in his magazine and has been most earnest in demanding an investigation by Congress. It has been generally expected that he would voice the demand of the friends of Chief Forester Pinchot for a Congress investigation. Apparently the

friends of Chief Forester Pinchot for a Congress investigation. Apparently the friends of Secretary Ballinger waited for his critics to make a move, and when after a reasonable time they had not done so it was decided that friends of the Secretary should invite the inquiry. The documents relating to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy called for by the Flint resolution have already been prepared by direction of the President in expectation of just such a request from Congress. They will show among other things that when Mr. Taft undertook a personal investigation of the allegations

-READY TO-DAY

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against Secretary Ballinger by Special Agent Glavis he wrote letters to persons who had knowledge of the facts and obtained statements from them.

These statements were before the President when he wrote his review of the charges in the form of a letter to Secretary Ballinger exonerating the latter of any wrongful connection with the Cunningham coal cases in Alaska or the disposal of water power sites on Western rivers. The letters, addressed by the President to these persons will show that Mr. Taft requested those to whom he wrote not to mention the name of Forester Pinchot in their answers, this precaution arising

mention the name of Forester Pinchot in their answers, this precaution arising from a hope on the President's part that fuel would not be added to the fire of controversy in which Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Pinchot had become engaged.

It is evident that the papers which the President will transmit to the Senate will place Mr. Pinchot in such a position that he will have to explain why he assisted Special Agent Glavis in the preparation of the case which Mr. Glavis attempted to make against Mr. Ballinger. The documents to be submitted by the President will show that Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Glavis went over the charges against

President will show that Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Glavis went over the charges against Mr. Ballinger before they were presented to the President by Mr. Glavis.

These documents will set forth also that A. C. Shaw, law officer of Mr. Pinchot's bureau of forestry, had much to do with the preparation of the charges presented by Glavis, that he accompanied Glavis the preparation of the charges presented by Glavis, that he accompanied Glavis as far as Boston when Glavis went to Beverly to explain his charges to Presi-dent Taft, and that after Glavis had pre-sented the charges Shaw brought them to Washington and offered them to news-papers for the purpose of injuring Mr. Ballinger.

Without regard to the outcome of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, it is evi-

Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, it is evident that Mr. Shaw will be obliged to quit dent that Mr. Shaw will be obliged to quit the Government service. It appears to be a foregone conclusion also that Overton W. Price, associate forester and one of Mr. Pinchot's most ardent adherents, will be separated from his present place on account of the showing made in the correspondence to be sent to the Senate of his activities in the effort to discredit Secretary Ballinger.

WU GOES AND CHAN COMES.

aisters at the White House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-An innovation day when Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the retiring Minister of China, presented his letters of recall and Chan Yin Tang, his sucters of credence. Heretofore retiring or new Ambassadors or Ministers have assembled with their suites in the blue room, the official audience chamber, and have been joined there by the President. To-day's ceremonial was on a different

the two Chinese diplomats and the mem-bers of their staffs were shown into the green room where they waited until President Taft reached the blue-room. Dr. Wu was escorted from the green room to the blue room by Chandler Hale, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, while Mr. Chan and the other Chiuese re-mained in the green room. Standing in mained in the green room. Standing in the blue room was President Taft, while behind him was Capt. Archibald W. Butt, his military aid, in full dress uniform.

Dr. Wu presented his letters of recall and said good-by to the President. Then Mr. Hale brought in Minister Chan.

In response to Dr. Wu's expression of regret at leaving the United States, President Taft said that he felt a personal loss at the recall of Dr. Wu, who had become known all over America.

Not Even a Smell of Smoke When the

Firemen Came-Charles Is Home. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-An alarm of fire was rung in to-day from Box 157, which is in the White House itself. just what caused it nobody knows, but shortly before 1 o'clock to-day 157

started to ring. In about two minutes one-third of the fire department of the ably us one-third of the fire department of the District was hustling up Fifteenth street, down Pennsylvania avenue, down Vermont avenue or up or down half a dozen other streets that abound on the Evecutive Mansion. The fire chief, assistant chiefs, inspectors, marshals, lieutenants and every sort of fireman were on the job. The two negroes who stood guard at the door were imperturbable.

"Have you an invitation to luncheon?" the firemen were asked. "Fire? There isn't any fire at all."

Charles Taft, the youngest son of the President, is home from school.

TAFT'S HOLIDAY CLEMENCY

PARDON GRANTED IN FAMOUS GEORGIA MURDER CASE.

outh, Practically Forced Into a Murde Conspiracy, Who Has Served Eighteen Years, Set Free-Didn't Participate n the Crime-Other Parden Cases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-President Taft has written finise to one of the most remarkable cases in the history of American riminal jurisprudence, if the opinions of Judges and attorneys may be taken as a criterion. It was a case of conspiracy and murder in which a little backwoods lawyer tried to become the ruler of a domain of 300,000 acres of farm and timber land in southern Georgia.

In it were crafty men and simple. The man who suffered most of all was just a boy when the crime of murder caused the house of cards which those who used him had built to tumble in the dust. After nineteen years in a Federal prison he will be a free man within a few days.

The story goes back almost eighty years to the time when some Northerners. attracted by the hill country of Georgia, sent three agents to investigate and through them purchased 300,000 acres spread over four or five counties. Fifty years later this land came into the hands of George E. Dodge, a New Yorker, and still later a brother of Mr. Dodge obtained title and formed the Dodge Lumber Com-

In the fifty years that had passed, howand they were not willing to give up. country lawyer named Luther A. Hall, who afterward went to the Legislature of Georgia, took up the defence of the squatters. He conceived the idea of obtaining possession of the whole tract through color of title and through basing a suit for all the heirs of the three agents on the ground that the title had not descended to Dodge through his purchase but to the heirs of the agents.

Hall, it was shown in the papers which that he could obtain possession of all this land and become immensely wealthy. He went so far as to start a real estate firm under the name of Brigge, Hall & Sleeper, and proceeded to offer parts of the land for sale.

John C. Forsythe, local agent for the Dodge Lumber Company, obtained an injunction against Hall restraining him from interfering with the lands. When

After he came out from his confine Hall ran for the Legislature and was elected on a "squatter" platform. He, with Wright Lancaster, who was Sheriff of Telfair county; Lem Burch, a squatter and a man named Louis Knight, entered

of Telfair county; Lem Burch, a squatter, and a man named Louis Knight, entered into a conspiracy to murder Forsythe. Lancaster was to pay the murderer or murderers \$200, Hall was to give \$100, Burch \$200 and Knight \$100.

On the night of October 7, 1890, Rich Lowry, a mulatto with Indian blood in his veins, and Charles Clements, the man pardoned by President Taft, set out to kill Forsythe, who lived at the little village of Normandale. Clements became frightened or repented when some distance from Forsythe's home and refused to go near it. Lowry went ahead, stepped up on the lumberman's front porch and emptied a shotgun loaded with buckshot into the back of Forsythe's head as he sat reading and smoking.

A month later all of the conspirators and Clements were in the hands of the authorities. Lowry escaped and was never heard from. The officials have believed ever since that he probably was put out of the way by his fellow conspirators, although this never was shown. At the trial Lancaster, Hall and Clements were convicted of conspiracy and murder. Lancaster was pardoned in March, 1901, by President McKinley and Hall died in prison. At the trial A. O. Bacon, now Senator from Georgia, and Charles W. Bartlett, now a Representative in Congress from that State, were counsel for Lancaster.

Since the time the trio were sent to the

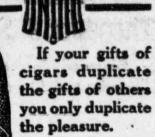
Since the time the trio were sent to the

Since the time the trio were sent to the Ohio Federal penitentiary there have been at least ten petitions asking that Executive clemency be exercised for Clements. One of these was signed by nine of the jurors who acted at the trial.

It was alleged in the petitions that Clements was under duress when he went with Lowry. Furthermore it was shown that Lancaster, who was Sheriff, should have placed Clements in custody for jumping bail in another county and that instead he held this over the boy and probably used it as a club when the conspiracy was formed.

United States District Attorney Erwin, who conducted the case for the Government, made a lasting reputation for himself in handling it. It was by his presentation that it was heard in the Federal court and not in the State courts, where possibly the chance of conviction would have been much smaller. One of the Circuit Court Judges who was familiar with the case called it one of the greatest judicial victories in the history of American jurisprudence.

President Taft also pardoned six other



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out obligation to buy. UNITED -CIGAR-STORES

States District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina to five years imprisonment and to pay \$800 costs. His term would have expired February 9. 1912. His pardon was recommended because he has told post office inspectors about men who committed several pos-office robberies in the South. He has

office robberies in the South. He has given the Department much valuable information and is expected to give more. Eugene Robinson, who was convicted in the United States Court at Antlers, I. T., of burglary and larceny and sentenced to five years, was recommended for pardon to be dated May 28, 1910. This is because Behivery's family it parties.

INCH NAVAL GUN FIRED. Five Shots as the Beginning of a Series of Tests as to Battleship Use.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The new fourteen inch naval gun was fired for the Hall violated this injunction he was sent first time to-day at the naval proving to jail for contempt and had to serve out ground at Indian Head, Md. Five shots were fired from the gun. The test was the first of a series of experiments to ascertain the advisability of adopting the fourteen inch gun for future battle-

distances through which the projectile passed. The projectile was aimed down the Potomac River from the proving ground and travelled about nine miles. It was said by ordnance experts after the test that the gun met all that was expected of it and that other guns of similar type probably will be constructed. Whether the type will be adopted instead of the 12.59 calibre gun which is now in

use as the main weapon of the present day battleship will depend largely on the result of future tests.

The projectile weighed 1,400 pounds.
Its calculated velocity was 2,500 feet a second, which represented a muzzle energy of about 65,600 foot tons. If this type of gun is adopted for future battle-ships it will be necessary to increase their displacement to 30,000 tons on ac-count of the increased weight of the

JUSTICE LURTON'S PLANS. ther of Supreme Court Will Take the Gath on January 3.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Justice Horace D. Lurton, whose nomination to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was confirmed yesterday, will reach Washington on Sunday. January 2. He will take the oath of office on the Monday follow Judge Lurton communicated his plans to Supreme Court officials

to-day.

The first important case to confront Judge Lurton will be that of the Government against the American Tobacco Company, involving the construction of the Sherman anti-trust law. The new Justice is from Clarksville, Tenn., one of the big dark tobacco centres and the neighborhood of activities on the part of

the big dark topacco centres and the neighborhood of activities on the part of night riders.

Justice Moody is rapidly improving, according to a letter from his secretary today, who writes that the Justice expects to be able to resume his duties in the court the middle of January.

DAUGHERTY IN SENATE RACE. Will Try to Defeat Senator Dick in His Fight for Reclection.

Have you an invitation to luncheon? the firemen were asked. Fire? There is not any fire at all."

Charles Taft, the youngest son of the President, is home from school.

Dickinson To Porto Rico.

Dickinson To Porto Rico.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary of Washington this afternoon on board the naval yacht Mayflower for a visit of several weeks to Porto Rico. In addition to Secretary bickinson, and carruthers Ewing and Albert Rean, Sen, Brig. Gen. Clarence R Edwards. Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department; Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Medical Corps. U. S. A.; Walter B. Wedigo, private secretary to Mr. Dickinson, and Carruthers Ewing and Albert W. Biggs of Memphis, Tenn.

The Mayflower will arrive at San Juan and post post office of the Colton and other officers of the insular of Oryto Rico Received Will office with Government and with prominent citizens of Porto Rico. Col. Kear of Washington to Secretary Dickinson and of Porto Rico with Government and with prominent citizens of Porto Rico. Col. Kear of Porto Rico. Col. Kear of Washington to Secretary Dickinson and Government and with prominent citizens of Porto Rico. Col. Kear of Washington for Santa Porto Rico Washington for Danville at non-month of the Washington for Danville at the Charles which was not office for the Colton and other officers of the insular of Porto Rico with a view to the formulation at the Charles Washington for Danville at non-month of the Colton and other officers of the insular of Porto Rico with All Porto Rico. Col. Kear of Washington Rico. Col. Kear o

chimney in his house here is not big enough.

"You come out here for Christmas." was part of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want you to because your chimney there in Washington isn't big enough for Santa Claus to get down."

To Finsh Winter Soistice Time. WASHINGTON. Dec. 21.-At the request WASHINGTON. Dec. 21.—At the request of Brig.-Gen. James Allen, the Chief Signal Officer of the army, the Naval Observatory, through the courtesy of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies, will transmit by wire at 6:20 to-morrow morning the exact moment of the occurrence of the winter solstice to Seattle, Wash., and thence by the Government cable, telegraph and wireless system to all places in Alaska. This message is due to reach Nome at 12:20 to-morrow morning.

Lawyer's Name Cut Out From Divorce

TRENTON, Dec. 21.-Chancellor Pitney signed an order to-day directing that the name of Jerome D. Gedney, that the name of Jerome D. Gedney, a lawyer of East Orange, be stricken from all the records in the divorce proceedings of Corporation Counsel Warren Dixon of Jersey City against his wife. Mr. Dixon named Mr. Gedney as a corespondent, who filed an answer denying the allegations of the husband. His vindication was advised by Vice-Chancellor Garrison, before whom the littigations between Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are pending.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC SCOPE

2,000 WOMEN A YEAR IMPORTED CONGRESS IS TOLD.

indicate in Control One Member's Profits. Shown by His Books, Was \$102,000 for a Year-Mann Bill Not to Supersede Police Powers of States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Repre Mann of Hilmois, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to-day formally submitted the report of his committee on his bill to prohibit the white slave traffic. The report makes it plain that the committee has no intention of interfering with the police powers of the States.

"It is not the purpose of the bill," says the report, "to interfere with or usurp in any way the police powers of the States. The bill reported does not endeavor to regulate, prohibit or punish prostitution or the keeping of a place where prostitu-tion is indulged in.

"Most of the provisions of the bill," the report continues, "are based upon the power of Congress over interstat and foreign commerce. In the second section it is made a crime for any one knowingly to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any woman or girl any one knowingly to procure a ticket to be used by a woman in going to a place such woman shall be actually transported in interstate or foreign commerce or in

After discussing the other sections

After discussing the other sections of the measure the report says:

"The legislation is needed to put a stop to the villainous international traffic in women and girls. The legislation is not needed or intended as an aid to the States in the exercise of their police powers in the suppression or regulation of immorality in general. It does not attempt to regulate the practice of voluntary prostitution, but aims solely to prevent panderers and procurers from compelling thousands of women and girls against their will and desire to enter and continue in the life of prostitution."

The report continues:

"Government investigations which have been conducted disclose the fact that the importation of women and girls from foreign countries has been systematic and continuous, and has not been limited, to isolated and accidental cases. The facts, in connection with investigations conducted by the District Attorney at Chicago, may be taken as typical of the situation in many other cities.

"At the time of the arrest of several notorious French importers in Chicago a large amount of correspondence and other documentary evidence fell into the hands of the authorities. This evidence showed beyond a reasonable doubt that there was in existence an organized system, or syndicate, having for its purpose the importation of women from foreign countries to Chicago and other cities in the United States for immoral purposes. This syndicate had headquarters and distributing centres in New York, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Nome, Alaska.

"It is conservatively estimated, from an examination of the data and information at hand, that the syndicate has imported annually during the preceding eight or ten years on an average of about 2,000 women—largely French. It also appears that the syndicate regularly sent agents to Europe to procure girls at stated prices to be brought to the United States, where they were placed at the

agents to Europe to procure girls at agents to Europe to procure girls at stated prices to be brought to the United States, where they were placed at the disposal of the keepers of houses of pros-titution. The usual method employed in evading the immigration officers at the ports of entry was to pass the women as the wives or sisters of the procurers with whom they arrived. "It is of interest to note the profits real-

"It is of interest to note the profits realized by those engaged in the importation of alien women for the purpose of prostitution. For this purpose the information in the possession of the Government as the result of prosecution against the French procurer Dufair, which is definite and accurate, may be taken as typical of the remunerative character of the traffic. The books of account kept by Dufair show that his income from his establishment in Chicago, realized largely as a result of his success as an importer, was for the twelve months immediately preceding his arrest upward of \$102,000.

"These books also show that during the month of May previous to his arrest the carnings of one girl, a recent importation, were \$723. In almost every instance which has come to the attention of the authorities the girls who were imported from Trance by the French syndicate were compelled to turn over every day to the proprietor of the establishment in which they were detained all their earnings. They were "issually allowed only enough to purchase the clothing necessary to make them attractive to frequenters of the place."

All Diplomatic Neminations Confirmed.

All Diplomatic Nominations Confirmed. Washington, Dec. 21.—The Senate this afternoon confirmed all of the important alternoon confirmed all of the important diplomatic nominations, including Robert Bacon as Ambassador to France and Richard C. Kerens as Ambassador to Austria. There was no suggestion of opposition offered to the confirmation of Mr. Bacon or Mr. Kerens.

All of the other pending diplomatic nominations were likewise confirmed without question. without question.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—These army orders have

Hears That Santa Claus Chimneys Are
Commodious Out in Danville.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Speaker Cannon left Washington for Danville at noon to-day. The only reason he could give for leaving Washington this year to spend the holidays in his cold town was that the chimney in his house here is not big enough.

"You come out here for Christmas," was part of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want route the service of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want route to the service of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want route to the service of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want route to the manufacture of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, just the other day. The girl added, "I want received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, in the form of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, in the form of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, in the form of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of his grandchildren who lives in Danville, in the form of the message the Speaker received from little Helen Le Seure, one of the message the Speaker received

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TOO TIRED TO RUN A BANK.

Ingalis Selis Merchants National of Cincinnati So He Can Rest. CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.-A tired man and

lost appetite are responsible for the formation in Cincinnati of the largest bank in the Ohio Valley and one of the for the purpose of prostitution and in twelve greatest financial institutions in the same section it is made a crime for the United States, a bank which will have any one knowingly to procure a ticket a capitalization of \$6,000,000 and deposits of \$26,000,000.

M. E. Ingalls, for years at the head of the Big Four railroad, once head of the C. & O., organizer, president and managing head of the Merchants National Bank, worn out by his long years of service, slowly walked into the Queen City Club dining room last Wednesday noon. He

was tired.

He had been there only a few minutes when W. S. Rowe, president of the First National Bank, strolled into the room, caught sight of Ingalis dining alone, walked over and took a seat across from him. Both chatted pleasantly until Ingalis's luncheon was placed upon the table.

table.
"What's the matter? Don't seem to be eating very much to-day," said President

Rowe.

"Oh! I don't know. Seems as if my appetite had failed me. Guess I'd better take a little trip," answered Ingalis.

"Well, what's to keep you?" asked Rowe.

"Lots. I've longed for quite a while to get away. You know, Will, I'm about getting along to the time when a man should be allowed to get a little rest whenever he wants to."

"Why don't you go? What's keeping

solidation.

To-night Mr. Ingalls was too ill to go to the phone, but through his wife said that the consolidation was very fair and advantageous to all concerned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The tender

Mina and submarine Octopus, battleship arrived at Norfolk, the collier Brutus at Lambert's Point, the collier Sterling at Sewall Point, the collier Manshan at

Sewall Point, the collier Manshan at Hongkong, the transport Builalo and gunboat Princeton at Corinto.

The battleships Connecticut, Kansas, Vermont, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Misseuri have sailed from Hampton Roads for New York, the repair ship Panther and hospital ship Solace from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville, the tender Yankton from Hampton Roads for Annapolis, the gunboat Eagle from Port Limon for Bluefields and the despatch boat Dolphin from Guantanamo for Cristobal.

MRS. CULPEPPER SUES. Brooklyn Man's Wife Asks Reno Court

for a Divorce Reno, Nev., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Cornelia Culpepper filed suit to-day for divorce against her husband, David Jennings Culpepper, manager of the Title Guarany and Trust Company, Brooklyn, on the ground of desertion and failure to pro-vide, dating from June, 1908. The couple were married in Brooklyn in April, 1902. were married in Brooklyn in April, 1902, and have two children, who are being cared for by a maiden aunt, Addie Culpepper, who resides at East Orange, N. J.

The complaint sets forth the allegation that the husband earns a large salary, but that the complainant is pennises and without means to support herealf and children and is compelled to consent to the husband's having the custody of the two little children providing she can see them conscionally when not interfering with their education.

"What's the matter? Don't seem to be eating very much to-day," said President Rowe.

"Oh! I don't know. Seems as if my appetite had failed me. Guess I'd better take a little trip," answered Ingalls.

"Well, what's to keep you?" asked Rowe.
"Lots. I've longed for quite a while to get away. You know, Will, I'm about getting along to the time when a man should be allowed to get a little rest whenever he wants to."

"Why don't you go? What's keeping you?"

"The Bank at Fourth and Vine streets."
"Sell it to us," said Rowe, without a moment's hesitation, looking directly into Ingalls's eyes as he spoke.

"Make us a proposal," said Ingalis.
This conversation led to the big consolidation.

To night Mr. Ingalls was to sill to go to

John Bolen of 2146 Haviland avenue John Bolen of 2146 Haviland avenue, The Bronx, an employee of the Park Department, informed the Bronx detective bureau last night that his escenteenyear-old son, Edward J. Bolen, had been missing since last Friday night. At that time he told his sister that he was going down to a church club of which he is a mem'ser and would return soon. On Saturday his parents learned that he had not gone to work at a music publishing concern on West Thirty-second street, where he had been employed. He had no overcoat when last seen, but wore a gray coat sweater under a gray suit. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighs 125 pounds and has black hair and gray eyes.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 21 .- C. S. Tingey Secretary of State, acting as Governor, to-day honored a requisition from Gov. Hughes of New York for the return of John Thomas to Batavis. He is accused of malfeasance while County Commis-

That Extraordinary Sale of \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$22.00

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is a Big Thing-very. Big, because of the high character of the garments involved; big, because of its scope (rough and smooth fabrics in black, blue, gray and mixtures, sizes 32 to 44) and, lastly, big, because of the extreme reductions.

The former price and the reduced price mark each garment and those that were twenty and twenty-two dollars are in the majority.

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